4:Grajdanzev--35 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 162, 177

"The Japanese took over from the Chinese the word 'savages' for the aboriginal tribes. At the end of 1938 the total number of aborigines was 155,900. However, only 95,400 of them are classified as 'savages' and are under the special, indefatigable supervision of Japanese police, the remaining 60,500 being 'civilized', that is, they are 'sinified', and in their outlook, customs, and occupation do not differ from the Chinese. The whole group of aborigines is divided into many tribes, among which the most important are:

Tribe	Population (in thousands) 1938
Taiyal	37.1
Saiset	1.6
Bunun	17.6
Tsuwo	2.3
Ami	50.9
Yami	1.8
Paiwan	44.5
Others	.1
Total	155.9

Many of these tribes show an increase in numbers, although much smaller than that of the Chinese on the island, but some are dying out."

7: Joest--57 [5] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 127, 162 Chin-hoan

We have no information about the size of the Chinwan group; the estimates which have been made by the Chinese are not reliable.

Table 19: Aboriginal Population by Tribes, 1935 and 1938

Tribe	No. of settlements	Dec. 1935 Population	1938 Population
Taiyal	181	35,639	37,100
Saiset	12	1,482	1,600
Tsou	20	2,167	2,300
Bunun	185	17,757	17,600
Ami	83	48,237	50,900
Paiwan	172	43,460	44,500
Yami	7	1,695	1,800
	561	150,438	155,800 "

15: U.S. Navy--23 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosan Aborigines
116, 144, 177, 563, 162 Pepo-hoan

"Marriage between the Formosan-Chinese and the aboriginal population has been a common thing since the incursion of the Chinese, and the result is that a large number of Pepohoans or 'Plains barbarians' have become assimilated in manner of living to the peasant Chinese. For purposes of the census the Japanese administration counts these Pepohoans among the Formosan-Chinese."

20: Alvarez--255 [5]
116, 162

(no date) 1927

Formosan Aborigines

"The statistics of the aboriginal inhabitants, as made in 1910 by order of the Japanese government are as follows:

Branch	Square-miles (approximately)	Villages	Houses	♂ (males)	♀ (females)
Atayal	3.000	217	5.974	13.592	14.174
Saisset		9	130	408	356
Bunum	1.200	115	1.802	8.528	7.541
Tsu-u	500	27	238	1.230	1.070
Amis	1.000	107	4.655	16.421	16.387
Pyuma	100	9	1.108	3.184	3.287
Tsalisen	600	53	3.029	6.687	6.464
Paiwan	600	118	4.702	10.871	10.423
Total: 7	7.000	655	21.638	60.921	59.702
				120.623	

This official record is regarded as exact, except for the figures given for the Atayal, whose territory is not yet well explored."

26: Honda--470-471 N-3 (1896) 1897 Formosan Aborigines
116, 162, 576, 609 Bunun

On the third day [EJ: of the journey toward Mt. Morrison] we came upon the first settlement of the aborigines. The village comprised thirteen huts, inhabited by about 150 persons. It was called Namaka-ban. Shortly before we reached this village I had sent our armed soldiers back [471] with the thought that they would do more harm than good. My interpreter, a Chinese who had had frequent contact with the aborigines and had delivered salt to them, was very emphatic in his statement that the arrival of armed men would immediately start hostilities. As we approached the village, we saw the chief with about 30 of his men armed with rifles, spears, and bows and arrows; they had taken up their positions on a hill. Bur before we ourselves reached the village, I sent my interpreter to inform the inhabitants of our peaceful intentions. I went to meet the natives without any visible weapons and only with a gun in my pocket; whereupon the chief knelt down and folded his hands over his head as a greeting. I followed him into the village where I presented him with various gifts.

N-3

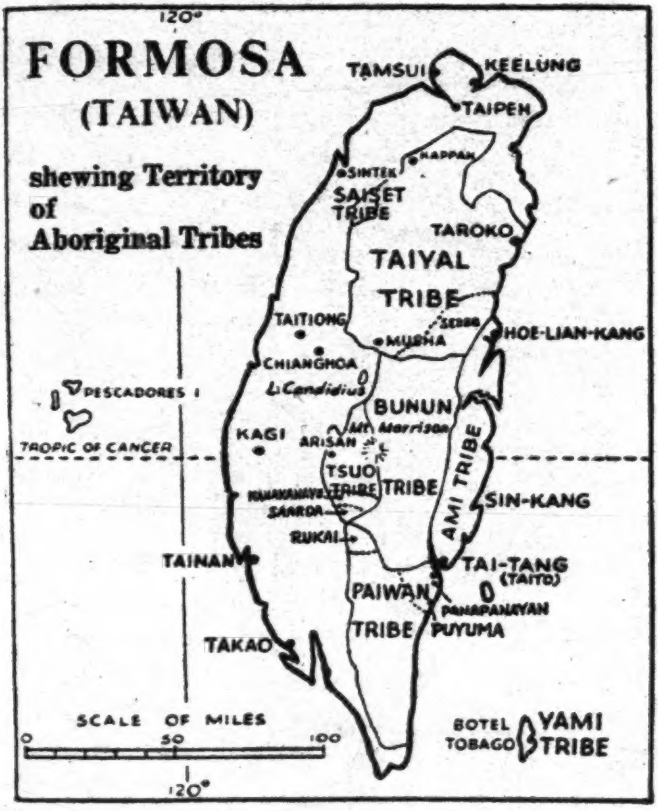
(1896) 1897

Formosan Aborigines
Bunun

The next day we marched for five hours through grassland at an altitude of about 2700 meters to the village of Ho-Sha, which has a population of about 300 persons. On the way we passed a hanging bridge of Calamus Rotang which spans the Tinalankei River in a spot where it is about 30 meters wide. In the village of Ho-Sha we were received as on the previous day and once more I had to spend the night in the community building surrounded by smells.

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

162



103
161

MOUNTAIN TRIBES AND SUB-GROUPS

TRIBE	SUB-GROUP	POPULATION IN 1935
TAIYAL	Sedeq	34,957
SAISET	—	1,461
BUNUN	—	18,048
TSUO	{Kanakanavu {Saaroa	2,191
PAIWAN	{Rukai {Puyuma	42,614
AMI	—	47,064
YAMI	—	1,682
	Total	148,017

37: Steere--302 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116. 101. 162

"The aborigines of Formosa naturally fall under two divisions: First, the ancient inhabitants of the great plains to the west, who possessed some of the elements of civilization, and who, from their exposed situtation, soon fell under the dominion of the Chinese, when they entered the island, over two hundred years ago. They are now found scattered nearly the whole length of the island, and generally driven back from the rich lands that were their ancient inheritance, to the sterile and hilly lands near the foot of the mountains, where they are subject to continual attacks from the savages. They have frequently migrated to rid themselves of unpleasant neighbors, both Chinese and savages, and there are known to be large colonies of them who have penetrated the mountains, and have settled in unknown valleys on the east coast. They are generally known by the name of Pepo-whan, which, literally translated from the Chinese, means barbarians of the plain, and demonstrates the fact that the Chinese found them inhabiting the plains on their arrival. A large division of the Pepo-whan, near the center of the island, who still speak their native language, are called Lek-whan--ripe or cultivated barbarians. At the time of the Dutch occupation there were several tribes or nations of this people, each speaking its own language."

37: Steere--302-303 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 162, 101, 177 Chin-hoan

"The second great division of the aborigines of Formosa is of those who are still wild and savage, and who inhabit the steep and rocky mountains running through the east part of the island. They occupy about half of the island, but their territory, where it has been visited, is steep and rocky. They are probably but little changed by [303] their intercourse with the Chinese, and there may be tribes who have not yet heard of the Chinese. The gradual advance of the Chinese in their search after timber and cultivable lands has no doubt caused wars among the different tribes, by crowding the more exposed tribes back upon those behind. They are divided up into many small tribes and nations, but their languages, as well as the general customs of tattooing and of cutting off and preserving the heads of their enemies, point to their descent from a common stock. They live much by hunting, but cultivate their steep hill-sides in millet, sweet potatoes, tobacco, etc. They are known by the general name of Che-whan--raw or unripe barbarians. Of those visited, I have called those living east of the Lek-whan settlement of Polisia, by the common name Che-whan, while the others are designated by their tribal names of Tsui-whan and Kale-whan."

37: Steere-303-304 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines-1-2
116, 162, 171, 177, 197, 212 Pepo-hoan

"The Pepo-whans of the south part of the island occupy a large tract of country to the east of Takow and Taiwanfu. They inhabit the villages of Kongana, Kamana, Alukang, Backsa, Lakuli, Baukimseng, etc., and they may number five thousand people, while there is a large colony formed from them on the east coast of the island. They no longer speak their aboriginal language, using Chinese instead, and the Fuh-kien dialect of this, though they are in contact with the Hak-kas on the south and south-east. I procured the two lists of words, [MLB: see category 194, pp. 332-333.] Nos. 4 and 5, from very old women, No. 4 at Kongana and No. 5 at Baukimseng. They both said that their language was very little spoken, even in the time of their parents, Chinese having already become general. The two lists are not identical, and seem to show that there has been a coalescing of tribes, the supposition being strengthened by differences in dress, etc., still apparent among them. I found in existence among them a number of old manuscripts in Roman letter, most of them apparently business papers, such as deeds and contracts. The Pepo-whans still preserve these among their valuables, though no one can read them. Some of them have Chinese pawnshop marks upon them. They seem to be indubitable proofs and remains of the Dutch occupation, when many teachers and missionaries were employed among the aborigines, and many thousands of them are said to have become Christians. When the Dutch were driven out, and the teachers and missionaries murdered by the Chinese, the whole work was supposed to have gone out in darkness, but these manuscripts seem to show that for

nearly a hundred and fifty years afterward, these poor people, oppressed and driven back to the hills by the Chinese, still kept enough of the knowledge taught them to read and write their [304] own language, and almost necessarily books and a knowledge of the Christian religion also. The manuscripts are in the ancient Pepo-whan language, spelled out in Roman letters, the dates generally being in Chinese, spelled out in the same way. Of the manuscripts procured, a few of them are of the reign of Young Ching, who reigned from 1723 to 1736; the most of them are of the reign of Keen Lung, who reigned from 1736 to 1796; and there is one of the reign of Kaking, who began to reign in 1796. Curiously, the oldest of the documents are dated eighty years after the Dutch were driven out. There may yet be found books and manuscripts giving some account of the struggles of this people with the Chinese."

37: Steere--305 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 101, 131, 162, 578, 721 Sek-hoan

"The Lek-whan, a large division of the Pepo-whan, living near the center of the island, seem to have originally come from near Chang-wha. A few miles to the north of this city there are still toward two thousand living in the towns of Loisia and Toasia, though, like the Pepo-whan near Taiwanfu, badly in debt to the Chinese. There is a large settlement of them in a mountain valley, two days' journey to the east of Changwha, called Posia or Polisia, to which, according to their own account, they began migrating forty or fifty years ago, and they are still going, there now being some four or five thousand there. This valley is entirely surrounded by mountains and forests inhabited by savages. They are nominally at peace with these, and pay them a yearly tribute of rice and cattle, but in spite of this they are continually losing their lives from attacks by the savages, some twelve or fourteen persons from the valley being killed annually, while at work in their fields or fishing or hunting. The only news of the manner or cause of the loss the friends and relatives receive, being often the headless trunk lying where it fell."

37: Steere--311 [2] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 131, 162, 621 Chin-hoan

"The Kale-whan are a tribe of Che-whan inhabiting the mountains east of Takou. The territory they occupy is not extensive, not reaching over the dividing line of mountains, but all lying toward the west. They live in two villages, which are called by the Chinese Toasia and Taosia--large and small towns. The first and lowest contains perhaps two hundred inhabitants, while Taosia is properly a collection of villages, with toward a thousand inhabitants. They can look down from these villages, which must be at a height of four or five thousand feet, upon the great plain below, thickly dotted with Chinese villages and covered with rice fields, and they can even see the sea in the distance."